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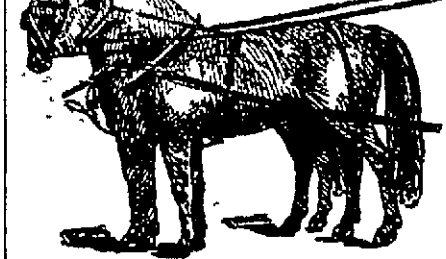
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(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

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The Bennington was an hour late in getting away yesterday

KATE FIELD AND WILLIS.

The Correspondent Writes of the Rumors.

WHAT THE DICKY BIRD SAID.

Apparently the Inside—Why January 17 Was Not Celebrated—The Difficulty with the Foreign Office—Minister Willis' Heritage—Results.

HONOLULU, Jan. 27.—We have had something to talk about the last week that has raised gossip to the level of politics. We have had a national holiday that may lead to international complications.

You may have forgotten that on January 17, 1893, a revolution occurred on these islands which overthrew a native queen and substituted a republic of white men. As a matter of fact, white men have ruled Hawaii for many years so that the change of Government was much less radical than is generally imagined. It was as inevitable as fate. This white man stopped bending the pregnant hinges of the knee to a monarch, who wanted a power to which Queen Victoria would not dare aspire—Lilloukani's cabinet was made up of white men and half whites, chosen for their supposed subservience to their mistress. When the test came the queen alone stood by her guns. She, at least, had the courage of her desires and is entitled to a certain amount of sympathy for paying the penalty of them. Then sons and grandsons of missionaries, whose cry had always been "Hawaii for Hawaiians," hailed down the royal flag and raised the stars and stripes. A Provisional Government made up of capital and brains administered the laws pending annexation to the United States. This Government was immediately recognized at Washington. Mr. Blount was sent as special envoy and Mr. Willis as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

Other Nations Hold Aloof.

For this Republic to ignore January 17 would be as amazing as for the United States to turn against the Fourth of July; hence this anniversary was celebrated with great effusion in 1894. Every nation represented here diplomatically refused to take part on the ground that the Provisional Government had not been recognized by them. On being invited to co-operate, Mr. Willis referred the whole matter to our State Department and was upheld in his policy of inaction. I hope some profound student of international law and diplomacy will explain to readers of the Times Herald, including myself, how the United States can with decency ignore the national holiday of a country whose Government, though called provisional, they have acknowledged. I am so stupid as to be confounded.

January 17, 1895, passed by without any observance for the grave reason that eleven days before had occurred a crazy insurrection which cost young Charles Carter his life and the ex-queen her liberty. Men were under arms and there was no cause for rejoicing.

American Guns Are Silent.

This year, however, the Kaleidoscope had changed and the Hawaiian Government invited foreign nations to celebrate the anniversary. Consuls and Consular Agents of Germany, Italy, Spain, China, Mexico, etc., cheerfully assented to run up their flags. Not so the diplomatic corps, represented by the United States minister and the British, Japanese and French commissioners. Not so the United States man of war Bennington that all day long was as dumb as "a painted ship upon a painted ocean." What was the matter? Well, my bird, the American eagle, has just swooped down from "Punchbowl" to tell me what he has found out.

"It amounts to this," says the American eagle, whose feathers and temper are very much ruffled. "We've put both feet in it this time when it was our business to let bygones be bygones and endeavor to smooth out seams largely of our own making. The Hawaiian Government notified the diplomatic corps of the anniversary several days in advance, where upon these august functionaries conferred by note to decide upon a line of action."

"Who is dead of the corps?"

"The American minister. He outranks every one else. You ought to know that without being told," replied my bird testily.

"Pardon me, what was the matter?"

"Mr. Willis."

"Mr. Willis! He's one of the kindest and best intentioned men in the world, as for Mrs. Willis, she's charming."

"Yes, yes, yes, that's all very well, but you're mixing things up, just like a woman. The trouble with Mr. Willis is that he's inherited a mess from Blount and he's afraid to take a new departure for fear of the old man at home."

"What old man at home?"

"There is but one—Cleveland."

"Why, birdie, how do you go on! Were Mr. Cleveland here a week, I

believe he'd entirely change his point of view regarding Hawaii. As for Mr. Olney, I feel in my bones that he understands the situation."

Followed Mr. Willis' Lead.

"Never mind your bones. You want facts, don't you?"

"Yes."

"Very well, then. Listen. Mr. Willis informed England and France and Japan that, as he had been up held by his government in not recognizing Jan. 17, 1894, he could not depart from precedent in 1896. Thereupon all the other nations decided to do likewise. British Commissioner Hays called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, in the friendliest manner possible, endeavored to extricate himself from a very unpleasant predicament."

"What did Mr. Cooper say?"

"I couldn't bear very well from my perch outside of the open window, but I think he requested Mr. Hays to put his reply in writing."

"Did they part w/o friends?"

"Apparently. Evidently Mr. Hays wanted to make some sort of amends, for soon after he gave a dinner, to which he invited all the cabinet."

"Did they all accept?"

"I think they did. In concurring with Mr. Willis, Mr. Hays let his good nature get the better of his reason. If he had had a week to think the matter over he never would have made such a blunder. He followed Mr. Willis' trail, and the other commissioners followed him. They all sent letters in harmony with Mr. Hays' remarks to Mr. Cooper."

"Mr. Willis, too?"

"He merely referred the matter to Washington."

"Did he call on the Government to explain?"

"No."

"What about the Bennington? Was not our man-of-war notified of the national holiday?"

"Yes. A note was sent to the United States legation, addressed to the commanding officer."

"What has the navy to do with the state department? Why was not that note sent direct to the Bennington?"

"Because it is etiquette to address our navy through the legation."

"Did Captain Pigman receive that notification?"

"No."

"What?" I cried in amazement.

Visits the Bennington.

"You may well cry why? I saw Mr. Willis go off to the Bennington on Jan. 16, and from the duration of his visit there must have been a powwow. Evidently the state department talked the navy out of its senses, and if Secretary Herbert doesn't get up on his ear I'm no American eagle. What's the matter with the United States? Why are we always making diplomatic blunders of ourselves? It's enough, it's enough—oh, hang it, I'll burst if I don't swear!" and off flew birdie to his eyrie on "Punchbowl," leaving me alone on my usual.

Though the Government has endeavored to keep this story out of the papers, reference has been made to it in print and a telegram was sent from San Francisco giving some sort of version of what was an insult to the Republic of Hawaii. Assume, I for the sake of argument that non-recognition of Jan. 17 in 1894 was admissible, the founding of the Hawaiian Republic on July 4, 1894, and its recognition by the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France entirely changes the attitude of these nations in 1896. They have no business to "go behind the returns." To make elegant extracts, as it were, of holidays and to arrange among themselves which they prefer, is an impertinence that no powerful government would tolerate. Hawaii has self respect, if she is little. I shall be greatly surprised if Mr. Hatch does not ask for an explanation at Washington of a very remarkable slight put upon his Government at Honolulu.

Mr. Willis is the last man in the world to disturb the peace of nations or individuals. His error is one of judgment, all the more unfortunate that it presents the ungenerous spectacle of a big Republic humiliating a little one and inciting three other nations to rub in the agony.

While this susceptible diplomatic corps could not raise flags on Jan. 17 natives were going about with mandolins, guitars and taropatch fiddles serenading whoever would pay for their fetching music. The Government wisely abstained from military display, but royalists themselves did not hesitate to attend the races at Kapiolani Park, where several of the queen's best friends entered horses that distinguished themselves. Especially fortunate was Colonel W. E. Cornwell, whose Billy C., though not a thoroughbred, is good enough to try his metal in the States.

As everywhere else, the jockey club and other stands were filled with whites and half whites. To find the natives I wandered outside the pale of admission and described them perched high in trees, sitting on fences, on horseback or in carts looking the picture of content, apparently indifferent to the meaning of the holiday. Had they been told that the United States (Great Britain, Japan and France) had insulted the Hawaiian Republic they might have been sufficiently interested to have asked why. Had they been told they would have shrugged their shoulders and returned to their cigarettes as if to say, "What fools to bother themselves."

Latest From the Eagle.

"More news!" cries the eagle as he pecks at my wire easement to be let in.

"What is it now birdie?"

"Do you remember how long the Government left Mr. Thurston's place unattended at Washington?"

"Yes."

"Well, the Government, wanted to send the very best available man. In order to avoid all possible complica-

tions with the United States, and fixed upon F. M. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs. A native of New Hampshire, but thirty-six years a resident of the islands, Mr. Hatch combines Yankee brains with Hawaiian courtesy, and is such stuff as makes good diplomats."

"Why, then, was W. R. Castle sent?"

"Ah, there's the rub. He good naturedly supplied the vacuum problem."

"Birdie, what do you mean?"

"Just this. Mr. Willis called on the Government here to urge the speedy appointment of a successor to Mr. Thurston."

"But why? Mr. Hastings, Charge d'Affaires in Washington, was perfectly competent to manage questions that might come up. In fact, he was so sure nothing would happen of importance last summer as to go off on a visit to New England, and tell me not to hasten my trip to the islands."

"Of course, Mr. Willis' point was this. 'If you don't send a Minister to the United States I shall be recalled,' said he. Thereupon President Dole and his Cabinet prevailed upon Mr. Castle to fill the aching void until Mr. Hatch could arrange his affairs for a long absence. In making this appointment, that the entente cordiale between the two countries might not be disturbed and Mr. Willis be suddenly withdrawn, the President and his Cabinet displeased the Legislature and had hard work to secure Mr. Castle's confirmation."

"Birdie, are you telling me the truth?"

"I believe what I've said, and if you know my authority you'll have no doubt."—Kate Field in Chicago Times Herald.

A BIT OF CRITICISM.

The Queenslanders Liked the Place.

THEIR IDEA OF GOVERNMENT.

Japan May Rule the Roost—Everybody Against the Government—Something Left a Bad Taste—Some Injustice from the Colonial Critics, Etc.

H. M. Nelson, R. Philip and T. J. Byrnes, members of the Queensland Ministry, arrived in Sydney February 10. Mr. Byrnes gave a lengthy interview to the Sydney Herald, and spoke as follows of Honolulu:

"It is a thriving place. Most of the appliances of modern civilization—a complete electric light system, which is most admirable, and a telephone system on the whole of the islands—are to be found there. There is a separate telephone system on each island, no cable connecting them. Around Hawaii the telephones extend for 300 miles. I believe it is one of the best systems in the world. The climate is very good. We were there in the winter, but I believe the temperature ranges from 60° to 85°. The principal product is sugar. They will produce this year double the quantity of the Queensland production. This is a splendid result from a little patch of islands like these. It is largely due to the use of fertilizers in agriculture. Sometimes they get ten tons of sugar per acre, whereas the average in Queensland is between one and two. Suppose their average would be six tons per acre, which is enormous. Besides sugar, they are now going in largely for planting coffee, and they expect to have 10,000 acres under coffee this year. What they have produced is already of excellent quality, and the future of the industry depends upon whether the plant is attacked by any of the diseases that so ravage coffee plantations in other parts of the world."

Political State.

"The political state of the country is very unsettled."

"Yes, there is a good deal of discontent amongst the native population, and from those who are associated with them by marriage or long intercourse, and also from a good number of the white population. They contend that there was no justification for the overthrow of the monarchy, which took place in 1893, and the constitution that those who have really usurped the Government have foisted upon the country is such that the natives are practically excluded from all shares in the government of their own country. They have fixed the franchise so high and imposed such conditions upon it that the natives are practically excluded from its use; and, furthermore, they have made all who want to exercise a public function take an oath that they will never do anything in the way of the restoration of the monarchy. Thus the natives generally decline to take, and I do not think anyone can blame them for their action in this respect, because the restoration of a monarchical institutions would mean practically a continuance of the native sovereignty of the country."

"Now all that has been swept away, and you have a Government that is really based upon force and nothing else. They maintain a large military force and there is generally an American warship there. The position of the American Government towards Hawaii is most peculiar. President Cleveland, after having had the matter carefully investigated, decided entirely against this revolutionary party that overthrew the monarchy. He submitted proposals to Congress, but they were not adopted, and the present form of government, such as it is, has been recognized as a Government de facto by the United States as well

as by the other powers. Still, it is merely a tyranny masquerading in the form of a Republic, because, to quote the American Constitution, which these people pretend they are imitating, government exists only by the consent of the governed, and the governed certainly in this case—the great majority of them—are against the Government. There is no question about that. Apologists for the Government and its defenders can say what they like, but the feeling of the natives who preponderate is certainly against the Government entirely."

The feeling of the British residents is also against them, as well as a large part of the American population.

Japanese Problem.

"I consider that one of the future problems of Hawaii is the presence of the Japanese there. There are more than 25,000 there, who are principally men, and many of them have been trained in the army. There are about 40,000 Hawaiians and half-castes, about 13,000 Portuguese, and the remainder of the population, which is only a very small part of it, consists of Americans and Europeans. With the Hawaiians left out of the government of the country the Japanese would be the largest element there, and they have demanded the franchise. I do not see how the Republic of Hawaii, if it lasts in its present form, can refuse it to them. They are intelligent and industrious, and they have gone there to stay. The monarchical Government might be justified in continuing to treat them as aliens—a monarchical Government that merely continued the old native domination of the islands. But how can a republic refuse the franchise to the Japanese who are settlers there when they base their institutions on the American system, which absolutely gave the franchise to American negro slaves? If the Japanese get the franchise they will rule the islands, and the Hawaiian group will really become a dependency of Japan. That is a very serious problem, not only for us, but also for America and England, because the result would be a large Japanese settlement comparatively close to America and right between Canada—that is, the Western States of Canada—and our own country. To that extent Australia is very much interested in the country. We are building up a trade with Canada and the route to that country is going to be a highway of considerable traffic. Right on the road lie the islands."

"It would be far better for us to have them in the possession of a neutral Power such as the Hawaiian monarchy than to have them in the hands of a Republic whose politics are bound to be very uncertain. The Republic is not based on representative institutions at all. They have been three years without calling a parliament together, and they have what is called a Council of State, which is nominated by the President and which exercises all the functions of a parliament. You can thus see that the President is practically the dictator of the country, and, according to the Constitution, the present President holds office until the year 1900."

"Here is an instance of his powers: The Congress there have held that it is entirely within its discretion as to whether the ordinary law of the country shall be suspended and martial law proclaimed at any time. This is giving the President greater powers than were held by the old Hawaiian kings, or than they ever professed to hold. The relations of the Japanese to the Government of these islands constitute an important question for us. I really cannot emphasize its importance too strongly. There is another point that I would like to mention. The President himself, I understand, was away from the islands when we were there, and we had not an opportunity of meeting him, but I learn from interviews with him that he has been obtained by some American journalists that he is in favor of the annexation of the islands by the United States."

"It seems to me that that is a very extraordinary position for the chief executive officer of the nation to take up when he was practically the head of a party that seized the sovereignty of the island. It is to claim that they are holding it in trust until the United States relieves them. This I do not believe the United States will consent to do. They will not consent to be the receivers of stolen property. They have their trouble with their own colored population in the Southern States, and they are not likely to add to them. The States also have trouble with their Indians. At present America has all the advantages of trade with the islands, and the islands have a similar advantage with the States, so that neither party would gain by annexation. Treaties of alliance exist between them already, as they were arranged in the time of the Kings. It would also be a danger to America to have an outlying portion of their territory 2000 miles distant from San Francisco. The islands would be the most vulnerable point America would have in the case of war. Besides, America would not treat them as a separate State, as they have not a sufficient population, and to attach them to any of the existing States would be very ridiculous."

"The islands, too, would lose such rights of autonomy which they possess under the Republic and they would also lose their contract labor rights, which would be disastrous to the sugar interests, for they at present depend upon contract labor from the Azores and Japan and China. At all events, it is a very nice problem and one which, for reasons I have stated, possesses a great interest for Americans. The only solution of it in the interests of everybody would be the restoration of the monarchy to a strictly constitutional form—a change which would be most heartily welcomed by the natives and white population of the islands."

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Changes in the Tax Arrangement.

ASSESSMENTS ON JANUARY 1.

But Little Work Yesterday—The Tax on Dogs—Mr. Bond Objects to Provisions the Matter of Landlords. The Penalty Involved Therein.

Eleventh Day.

WEDNESDAY, March 4

Eight Senators assembled at the usual hour Wednesday to do the business of the Senate. There being no President or Vice-President on hand, Senator Horner took the chair and entertained a motion for a recess to 1:30. This motion carried and the members were about to disperse when the Vice-President appeared on the scene. The vote for a recess was reconsidered and business proceeded.

Minister Damon introduced a detailed statement of the cholera appropriations and expenses as authorized by the Council of State. The statement shows a total appropriation of \$60,000, made in three separate budgets of \$10,000, \$25,000 and \$25,000 respectively. The expenses were as follows:

Advertising and printing.....	\$ 2,121 60
Claims for crops destroyed.....	4,139 50
Claims for property destroyed.....	4,776 50
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,085 02
Clothing and goods to replace articles destroyed.....	1,431 78
Fumigating plant.....	7,099 73
Hilo, Waikuku and Kauai quarantine.....	1,107 70
Horses, expressage and hack hire.....	6,733 69
Incidentals.....	6,581 82
Lumber and building materials.....	2,372 28
Pay Rolls.....	16,289 90
Provisions and supplies.....	5,791 77
Water pipes and fittings.....	518 71
	\$60,000 00

Minister Damon said there were a few more items not provided for in this appropriation that would be brought before the Legislature at another time. The report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the House read stating that Senate bill No. 2 authorizing the Minister of Finance to provide for the payment of current accounts, had passed the third reading.

Senator Brown from the Joint Committee on passed rules, reported that bills Nos. 2 and 3 had been placed before the President for approval.

Senator Rice reported the opium bill, bill for appropriations from current receipts, and typewriter amendments to the House bill referring to leases. Copies were distributed.

Senator Brown gave notice of a bill amending the laws relating to Chinese immigrations. The bill will provide for a large importation of Chinese and will doubtless force the Japanese question to an issue.

Minister Smith gave notice of a bill amending Section 35, Chapter 72 of the Laws of 1892, effecting the damage resulting from condemning land for opening streets.

Under suspension of the rules Minister Damon introduced a bill relating to taxation laws. The bill was read by title and referred to the Printing Committee. A general outline of the measure is as follows:

1. One main change in the re-arrangement of the law, placing the sections in logical sequence as to subject matter and by placing all sections relating to the same subject matter together, thereby greatly facilitating reference to the Statute.

The order in which the subjects treated of come in the Statute is as follows:

- (1) Taxation Divisions.
- (2) A Synopsis of all dates. This will be of special convenience, as the sections referring to the different dates upon which the different acts must be done are scattered all through the law.
- (3) Sections prescribing the different kinds of taxes and disposition of the special taxes, Road and School Taxes.
- (4) Definitions of different kinds of property and the respective bases of assessment and valuation of the same.
- (5) Exemptions from taxation.
- (6) Appointment and removal and bonds of Assessors.
- (7) Powers and duties of assessors.
- (8) Board of Equalization.
- (9) Time and method of assessment.
- (10) Appeals and Appeal Courts.
- (11) General provisions.

2. A running index of subjects runs throughout the law facilitating reference thereto.

3. The principal change in the law is the change in dates of assessment and all succeeding operations.

The date of assessment has been changed from July 1st to January 1st on all property except growing crops, which is assessed as of April 1st.

Corresponding changes have been made in all the other dates with respect to taxation. The time for making up assessments has heretofore been found to be too short to do accurate work and the time has therefore been extended to July 1st.

Appeals may be taken at any time between the 1st and 20th of July. The Appeal Courts will sit between the 1st and 20th of August.

Taxes will become due on the 1st of September and become delinquent on the 15th day of November. Instead of the 15th day of December as under the existing law.

It will be noticed that although the assessment of taxes has been put back for six months the date for collection of the same has been retrograded only one month, so that there will be a

requirement to pay taxes only one month earlier than was required under the old law.

4. Carriage taxes heretofore payable into the general treasury are combined with the cart and dray tax as a part of the road tax; there being no reason why a difference should be made between the two.

5. The tax on female dogs is raised to \$3 as a deterrent to increase of worthless dogs which on several of the islands are a serious menace to the sheep industry as to almost cause its abandonment. Dogs are also required to wear their tags all the year instead of for six months only.

6. The exemption from personal taxes heretofore accorded to firemen and soldiers is limited to volunteer soldiers. There does not seem to be any good reason why persons employed in the military and fire departments of the Government and receiving fair salaries therefor should be exempt from personal taxes, while other employees of the Government, receiving salaries on practically the same scale should be subjected thereto.

Minister Damon also gave notice of a bill relating to licenses. The Appropriation bill was to come up under the regular order of the day, but owing to small attendance the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Speaker Naone submitted report of the Commissioners of Public Lands.

Rep. Richards reported Senate bill bearing upon the beginning of the biennial fiscal period and Senate bill relating to current accounts in the hands of the President for signature.

Rep. Richards also reported House bill No. 3 relating to laundries and washhouses, typewriters, and House bill No. 5, entitled "an Act to provide for the custody and preservation of the dockets and record books required to be kept by district magistrates, printed.

Rep. Bond thought it would be a good thing to do away with "honorable" before the names of the President and Ministers, and introduced a resolution to that effect. The Speaker declared the resolution out of order on account of its not having been written in ink, as provided for in the rules of the House. Up to time of adjournment of the morning's session the introduced had not succeeded in getting it copied in ink.

Senate bill No. 7, relating to current expenses, passed third reading unanimously.

Third reading of House bill No. 3 relating to laundry and wash house.

Rep. Pali moved that the bill pass its third reading.

Rep. Hanuua spoke of people who do washing for private houses, and do it in town. He was not sure that this law applied to such people. Rep. Hanuua thought that Rep. Robertson might shed some light on the subject.

Rep. Rycroft thought the bill was explicit. It related to people washing for pay.

Rep. Pali's motion was put and the ayes and noes taken.

Rep. Richards wanted to know Mr. Bond's vote on the matter. He had not made himself plain.

Rep. Bond said he did not want to see the law passed if it would work hardship on, say a poor woman who took in a half dozen pieces of washing.

Rep. McBryde called Rep. Bond to order. He had no right to explain his vote.

Rep. Bond said he hadn't voted yet. After much discussion on the point, Mr. Bond voted "no" and the bill was declared passed by a vote of 13 to 1.

Rep. Kamaoia moved that House bill No. 5 be read second time by title. Carried. Bill read and passed. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

House adjourned at 10:45.

THE TENNIS COURTS.

Probability of an International Tournament.

Notice will soon be given to tennis players on the other islands of the tournament to be held in May and it is more than probable that representatives will be sent from such places as Hilo and Lahaina to compete. From the work of these players here last year the Honolulu boys will have to "get up and dust" if they expect to win. It is sincerely hoped that the other islands will be well represented.

Should interest in tennis increase as it has during the last year there is no reason why, in a short time, an international tournament between players on the Pacific Coast of the United States and Hawaii should not be arranged.

The tournament in May is merely meant for a "feeler" and should it prove a success another will be arranged to take place soon after. These constant contests will bring tennis in Hawaii to higher mark than it has ever reached before and will make an international tournament possible.

Estate of J. T. Waterhouse.

John T. Waterhouse left his estate, including \$10,000 life insurance, to his widow. Mrs. Waterhouse will continue the business with Henry Waterhouse as manager, under full power of attorney.

Not To Be Trifled With.

(From Cincinnati Gazette.)

Will people never learn that a cold is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble will end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands upon thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little invidious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Be on this, there are today countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds," which at the time of occurrence gave no concern, and were therefore neglected—When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effective. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Resolutions of Condolence Offered

TO FAMILY OF J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Large Inspection of Fish—The Act to Mitigate Suicide of a Leper. No More Fish Markets—Fatal Cholera Reported Near Tokio.

The Board of Health met at 3 p. m. yesterday with W. O. Smith, president, and members Lansing, Keliipio, Myers, Day, Emerson, Mr. Reynolds, executive officer, and Drs. Wayson and Monsarrat present.

Surgeon Munn, U. S. A., was introduced as a person having an interest in things medical, and H. J. Rhoads was present to report on the result of his visit to the leper settlement.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Smith remarked that as he had a great many things to do in connection with other business he would be glad if the meeting could be made brief.

Dr. Emerson called attention to an article on sanitation published in a magazine in the United States and suggested that the secretary be instructed to write to the Massachusetts State Board of Health for reports.

President Smith spoke feelingly of the death of John T. Waterhouse, their colleague and friend, and Mr. Lansing offered a resolution of condolence which was passed.

Dr. Day also spoke of the kindly nature of the deceased and of his labors as a member and as president of the board.

Mr. Keliipio's report of the fish inspected showed a total of 37,000 for the week ending February 29th.

Dr. Monsarrat reported the inspection of 130 bullock carcasses for the same period. Twenty-six of these were found to be suffering with liver fluke and were condemned.

The president asked the inspector regarding the slaughter of hogs and ordered Dr. Monsarrat to consult the butchers, and try and regulate the hour of killing so that it might be done in the afternoon instead of early morning.

Complaints had been received that much inferior pork had been sold by the butchers to Chinese peddlers.

Dr. Myers reported 59 examinations for the week under the act to mitigate and 107 registered under the same act.

Application of E. W. Rudolph for position as Government physician was filed. Secretary requested to notify Dr. Rudolph that there are no vacancies at present.

R. W. Myers, superintendent of the leper settlement, reported the suicide of Kauia. The deceased had procured a bottle of laudanum from Dr. Oliver's office during the latter's absence.

A letter from J. F. Colburn regarding an additional fishmarket was read and the petitioner notified as before, that it was a matter solely in the hands of the Minister of Interior and not within the province of the Board of Health to grant the request. The board stated that there was no apparent reason why the request should be granted.

H. J. Rhoads, of the bureau of agriculture, reported planting of seeds at Kalaupapa and that fifty thousand of different varieties had come up in the boxes. The board upon Mr. Rhoads' suggestion, recommended that he return to the settlement whenever he considered it necessary and see to the transplanting of these trees.

Dr. Emerson called attention to a water hole in a lane running off Fort street, near the head of the latter. Mr. Reynolds was instructed to look into the matter.

Dr. Day reported the receipt of a personal letter from Dr. Eldridge, residing in Japan, stating that eighty cases of cholera had broken out about seventy miles from Tokio, and that the mortality was great. The Board requested the doctor to write for further particulars.

Dr. Munn, in response to a question by President Smith, complimented the Board on the thoroughness of the work, and spoke of the vital importance of having a sewerage system in Honolulu. Dr. Munn has a son who is the president of a Board of Health in a city in Kansas.

Adjourned.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

In the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nassau and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 186.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida.
150 Tons Double Superphosphate.
300 Tons Natural Plant Food.
25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,
Sulphate of Ammonia,
Sulphate of Potash,
Muriate of Potash & Kainit
High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

FOR RENT.

— THE —

Commodious New Store

WITH CELLAR

— IN THE —

VON HOLT BLOCK,

King Street.

The premises adjoining the new store soon to be occupied by W. W. Wright, d. For particulars apply to the

Manager Hawaiian Gazette

COMPANY, LIMITED,

Von Holt Block.

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED,

Importers

Hardware

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

We wish to call your attention to the following goods just received from England:

Sheet Zinc,
Bar Iron,
Anvils,
Fence Wire,
Hydraulic Jacks,
Rain Gauges,
Hubbuck's White Lead,
Hubbuck's White Zinc,
Sauce Pans,
Tea Kettles,
Fish Hooks,
Dog Chains,
Chamois Skins,
Razors, Etc., Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

IMPORTERS,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

Gasoline \$3.25 per case, delivered.

HONOLULU

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE BUILDER

AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. Box 381.

128 and 130 FORT STREET.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

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HEADS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street, - - San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a

month. Delivered by carrier.

COLDS, COUGHS,

INFLUENZA,

SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

23—The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

Agents for Honolulu:

Hollister Drug Company, Ltd.

TRADE MARK

POWELL'S

BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

20,000

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the world indicates its extraordinary merits.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY, NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND AFRICAN COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. Collis Browne

THE mortality report for the month of February shows a remarkably high death rate in this city as compared with previous years. Throat and lung troubles, and fevers have apparently been attended with most fatal results. The death rate among the Hawaiians continues to hold its usual high average.

SINCE Kate Field seems to be on pretty good terms with the American eagle, she ought to find out if the bird was about while a party of Americans stood by recently and saw their flag dishonored without entering a protest. Some might class it as a trivial incident, but the American eagle ought to take an entirely different view of the affair.

THE special committee, into whose hands the matter of pensioning Kaiulani was placed, having reported favorably to granting the pension, we can see no reason why this item in the appropriation bill should meet with further opposition. The committee, by the wording of its report, appears to be morally certain that the money advanced by the Government will be turned into domestic and peaceable channels, consequently, as a matter of good policy, the Government could hardly refuse her the proposed \$2000 a year.

IN the death of "Bill" Nye the reading public has lost one of its best story tellers and the newspaper world one of its most jovial and good-natured spirits. Nye was always a good fellow, and even the severest critics disliked to use him too harshly. He has written any quantity of bright witticism and will be placed with such writers as Artemus Ward and Josh Billings, but he showed during his later days the impossibility of being funny on contract. To use his own words, his greatest misfortune from a literary standpoint was that he didn't either die or have sufficient money to quit work, when in the acme of his fame.

BEFORE the news of the opening session of the Legislature reached the States, we find at least one citizen of that country forecasting the attempt at opium licensing. The conclusions drawn by Mr. Spreckels is what ninety-nine out of every hundred throughout the country will consider correct. Any amount of explanation on this side of the water cannot wipe out the record of the past or put the matter in any different light. Putting aside all questions of the moral influence resulting from the license of an evil, can the people of this country afford to put themselves on record as so grossly inconsistent as an opium license will make them out? If the present Legislature favors annexation it will not pass the opium bill.

NOTWITHSTANDING the notable unreliability of the sugar statistics of the world - production this year, there seems to be a question of the deplorable state of affairs in Cuba. United States Consul-General Williams has submitted to his superior in the State Department a report prepared by a competent authority, showing that the production of sugar only 2,500,000 tons, as against 4,500,000 tons in 1894, and that the plantations in that portion of Cuba are grinding

the unburned cane, but the work is retarded as the hands will not work nights, fearing attacks from the insurgents. About half a crop is expected in his district. With Gomez still active, the chances for sugar prices continuing on the up-grade are very good.

THE Board of Education got plenty of hard raps in the Senate Thursday. Whether they were all deserved or not is a matter of opinion, but the Board is certainly at a disadvantage in having no sponsor or to look after its interests and give desired information to the legislative body. The Minister of Finance has taken sort of an oversight of this department of the Government, because the Bureau of Public Instruction comes before the Legislature in much the same role as a fatherless child. The educational bureau is doing splendid work and is running along nicely in its own quiet way, but it is evident that something is wrong when such an important department goes begging before the Legislature. There would be something gained if the Board were to give the public a better insight into its business affairs. At the present time the sessions of the Board are usually executive, which bars out the newspapers, and thereby the public. Secondly, the Board of Education ought to be of sufficient importance to occupy some distinctive place in the Cabinet, or else be entirely free from it in providing for receipts and expenditures.

MONARCHY A STEPPING STONE.

While many of the statements made by Mr. Byrnes, one of the noted visitors from Queensland, are unfair and in some cases not true, we don't know that, in the expression of political opinions, anything different could be expected from the gentlemen. To begin with, when they landed in the country, when they rode through the country, and when they left the country, it must be remembered that in their minds the sun of political perfection rose and found its final resting place in a monarchy. We do not think any less of them for it. They can't help it. They were born so and have been brought up to believe it. Consequently anything in the shape of a Republic they would naturally incline to consider as an unstable Government and thoroughly inadequate to a proper administration of the affairs of the people. They evidently saw the Hawaiian Republic through the eyes of the Briton who sees no approach to perfection in anything except what is copied after English customs, and they made the sad mistake of believing that all their countrymen in Hawaii are of their own opinion. Visiting Englishmen have an inborn hankering to see the crown and scepter, while the American is ready with a "Long live the Republic," and they draw their conclusions accordingly. Fortunately for this country the American sentiment prevails and will still survive when monarchy is looked upon as a necessity of the historical past, a stepping-stone in the pathway leading to free and independent republicanism.

WHAT AMBASSADORS REPRESENT.

American comments on the recent diplomatic disturbances in this country certainly make up in terse language what may be lacking in the space taken in the newspaper columns. The Washington Star looks upon a failure to recognize an Hawaiian holiday as an insult not alone to the people of Hawaii but also to the people of the United States - who have sympathized and sustained the present Government and compelled the President to recognize it as a member of the family of nations. In speaking of the nation's representative, the Star comments: "The President is not ovary to Mr. Cleveland and Mrs. Davis and in disavowal to the American Republic and the spirit of republicanism and a most honorable and decently courteous to the friendly Government to which he is accredited he

ought to resign and come home at once. If however, he is unwilling voluntarily to cease to cause the United States to figure in Hawaii as an enemy, a bully, and a spy, our Government ought promptly to withdraw him. If the President will not take such action of his own accord Congress, representing the people of the United States, should urgently invite him so to do.

"The question whether our ambassadors and ministers represent the United States abroad or a political faction or the personal dislikes of the executive in opposition to the sentiment and declared policy of a whole people might as well be definitely settled."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE.

Certainly the appropriation requested by the Commissioner of Agriculture is little enough to meet the approval of the most economical of our legislative representatives. The country could well afford to pinch some other department in order to supply this division of the departmental forces with more funds. Dependent, as this country is, entirely upon its agricultural industries, it is a peculiar and a deplorable fact that the money paid out for the use of the Commissioner of Agriculture seems to come the hardest. The people of this country can but admit that they have treated their agricultural department almost with neglect, when its vital importance to the interests of the country is taken into consideration.

The planters have gone ahead on their own responsibility and are conducting experimental investigations in a manner which the Government will be obliged to copy sooner or later. When the appropriation for forests and nurseries first came in the Senate it was asked why the services of both Mr. Marsden and Professor Koebele were required. The query would have been more appropriate if there had been a desire to know how two men could do all the work in the agricultural department of our national machinery. To remove either Mr. Marsden or Mr. Koebele would be disastrous; to give Mr. Marsden another able assistant and proper experiment station grounds would be sensible and the people could be sure of realizing a good dividend on the investment.

DISCRIMINATION IMPOSSIBLE.

The Fort-street oracle has found some one who can write something more extensive than a four-line editorial and has allowed him space in its editorial column to dilate on the tariff proposition. The writer says a head of a Government bureau has been "witless enough to prepare an act increasing the tariff on a number of classes of merchandise from the United States," and that notwithstanding this tariff "the Legislature will do its best to favor the United States in trade matters." When our friend uses the word witless he comes down with unusual severity on his own head. Should he continue to argue his system of tariff school, it will not be many days before he will be recognized in the true colors of a tariff fool.

In speaking of the head of a Government bureau, we presume he refers to the Collector-General, and it does not seem to dawn on the mind of the oracle that the people in the Custom House and Finance Department know anything about tariff law and the obligations to which this Government is held by treaty. It is apparent that the tariff mender thinks that this Government can put a high duty on Japanese sake and allow wines of the same class to come from all other countries free of duty.

It should be apparent even to the suppressed mentality of the Fort-street tariff thinker that the several treaties now existing prevent this Government revising the tariff in such a way as to bring about a discrimination in favor of American goods subject to duty, as against those of any other treaty nation. In a general revision of

the law, however, this Government can, without discrimination, assess such duties on imports as may seem advisable, and if such assessment being high, should cause a more general recourse to goods of American manufacture now free by duty, or, if a more liberal construction of the reciprocity treaty should tend to the same end, this Government is following out its treaty obligations and the importers of goods of American manufacture have no reason to complain. For the benefit of this new tariff thinker we will state that if our legislators have an honest desire to favor the United States in trade matters, they will follow the policy of this same proposed tariff act.

Be this as it may we would further suggest to our tariff thinker that in discussing public questions he make an attempt to consider the problem on its merits and not waste his energy in casting slurs upon men who were prominent in the organization of this Government, who have never sacrificed principle for mercenary considerations, and whose intelligence and earnest desire for the welfare of the country stands so far above their assailants that comparisons are ridiculous.

We have seen it proved that the opinions of the Fort street thinker can be bought for a column of advertising, but it would be refreshing if, in the consideration of the tariff, there should be an exception to the rule.

RECIPROCATATE BY TARIFF.

The agitation in the United States over Oriental competition, particularly by way of Japan, has now reached the United States Congress and will doubtless be held more or less prominently before the public from now on. It is quite natural that Hawaii should figure in the discussion, and it is not surprising that by virtue of the large amount of Eastern goods coming into our markets, California merchants are inclined to be rather lukewarm toward the continuance of reciprocal commercial relations.

Representative Caffrey's opposition to the reciprocity treaty is undoubtedly due only to his desire for his constituents, the Louisiana sugar planters, to be the sole beneficiaries of the United States tariff exactions. He might be expected to be opposed to reciprocal relations with any sugar producing country. But the people of this country cannot pass heedlessly the growing tendency among the business men of the Western States, to come to the conclusion that the people of Hawaii are not doing their share to give a fair return for the benefits derived from the friendly legislation of the United States.

Allowing that the question of increased revenue does not cut any figure, a general increase in the rate of tariff duty becomes a live question for the present Legislature of Hawaii to give prompt consideration. It may not come during this session of the United States Congress, but sooner or later citizens of Hawaii are bound to have demonstrated to them that they can't have their commercial cake and eat it. We cannot continue to be treated on the same plane as American producers and, when purchasing, take our money to another market. The competition of the Orient is being felt in Hawaii more than in the United States, and it is only a matter of time before our American merchants will be forced to Oriental markets in simple self-protection. The last steamer to Japan took as a passenger an American merchant, who made the remark that his only salvation was to purchase in the Japanese market. As a matter of national policy, this country cannot afford to allow conditions to continue that will force its American purchasers into foreign markets. It is a question that must be faced squarely some day, and it is better to take a firm stand than wait until driven to the wall. Recent expressions in Congress, and in private advices from the Coast indicate the manner in which the heaven is working.

Raise the tariff and give the American purchaser and the American producer the protection which they might in justice demand

NOTHING GAINED BY PROCRASTINATE.

Some of the more conservative people are urging that the Legislature desist from attempting any decidedly radical changes in the laws of the country and that they allow several of the knotty problems to go over until the next session. We can fully appreciate the wisdom of a careful administration in legislative work, but we fail to discern what is to be gained by putting off important measures to a more convenient season.

Up to the present time, aside from the Appropriation bill, the opium license is the only measure of note that has put in an appearance. This child of political insanity will die in the early stages and leave only the history of its introduction to blot the pages of the Legislative records. Some of the prospective measures that will occupy the serious attention of the members include Senator Brown's Chinese immigration bill, Minister Damon's new scheme for taxation, a change in the tariff laws and administration of customs, possible revision of laws relating to the regulation of the liquor traffic and the Registration Act. These are all matters that require the exercise of Hawaii's best statesmanship, as our foreign as well as domestic relations will be effected by the tone of the decisive vote. It is on account of the delicacy of the problems to be dealt with that our conservative extremists are hopeful of a policy of procrastination. They don't want to force the Japanese question; they don't like the idea of stirring up feeling by temperance arguments; they are fearful of legislation touching the problem of taxation, either foreign or domestic; and they are doubtful whether the Registration Act will amount to anything after all.

It must be remembered, however, that the country has been awaiting the present session for three years and it is time to take positive action; it is time to bring the Japanese question to a focus; time to consider laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic; time for an equitable division of internal taxes and the protection of American imports. Nothing can be gained by a weak-kneed policy of waiting for a more favorable opportunity before making a step toward reform. It is no small task the Legislature is undertaking, but it is all work that must be done if it is intended to keep up the advance inaugurated with the inception of the Republic. It is a mark of weakness to evade the issues.

AMERICAN OPINION FORECAST.

"If what I hear is true, the next Hawaiian Legislature will do exactly what they found fault with the Queen for doing, and for which they dethroned her, that is licensing the sale of opium." [John D. Spreckels in San Francisco Examiner]

LIEUTENANT WERLICH.

Restored to His Place in the Navy. Secretary Herbert's Action

A letter received here from Lieut. Werlich of the Philadelphia who was recently court martialed and sentenced to six months' suspension from the navy contains the following: "Secretary Herbert relieved me from the suspension and I go to sea next month."

In view of the report that Admiral Beardsley was particularly severe in the denunciation of Werlich when he approved the findings of the court, the action of Secretary Herbert is peculiar.

The Hawaiian band will play at the Executive grounds at 4:30 this afternoon.

All last winter Mr. Geo. A. Mills, of Leavenworth, Kan., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I."



Hood's is Good Makes Pure Blood

Scrofula Thoroughly Eradicated. C. F. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "It is with pleasure that I give you the details of our little May's sickness and her return to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She was taken down with Fever and a Bad Cough. Following this a sore came on her right side between the two lower ribs. In a short time another broke on the left side. She would take spoils of some warmth and when we had succeeded in overcoming this she would suffer with attacks of high fever and expel bloody looking corruption. Her head was affected and matter oozed from her ears. After each attack she became worse and all treatment failed to give her relief until we began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. After she had taken one-half bottle we could see that she was better. We continued until she had taken three bottles. Now she looks like The Bloom of Health and is fat as a pig. We feel grateful, and cannot say too much in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. A. M. Adams, Inman, Tennessee."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c. HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoir is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by the ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

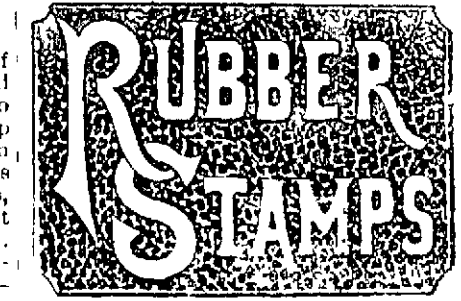
The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.



At Hawaiian Gazette Office.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels is quite ill.

An excursion party will leave Chicago today for Honolulu.

Colonel McLean returned the visit of Captain Watson of the U. S. S. Adams yesterday morning.

Another block of ten shares of Kahuku stock sold at \$95 yesterday. A dividend is anticipated.

Five shares of Makaweli sold at \$100 yesterday and the same number of Kahuku shares sold at \$95.

There were sixty-five children at Mrs. Gunn's dancing school in the Child's Garden yesterday afternoon.

S. H. Mahuka has been appointed district magistrate at North Kohala, Hawaii, vice J. H. Kahookano, resigned.

Eighty-five men and 24 women, Japanese, returned to Japan by the City of Peking under the terms of the Convention.

The Rio de Janeiro did not get away until 11:30 o'clock last night. Two of her saloon passengers joined the Peking here.

Nearly 200 trees have been planted under the direction of Commissioner Marsden, in the grounds around the new market.

L. Kahlbaum, P. Isenberg, Sr., and Miss Alice Widemann composed a party that left on the Alameda for a visit to Germany.

It is said that V. V. Ashford will return to Honolulu by the next steamer. He has not had permission from the Government to take this step.

President Dole received the Naval Officers yesterday at 2 o'clock. The usual salute from the military was accorded. Col. McLean was also honored with a call.

Professor Koebele left yesterday on the Alameda for his home in Alameda and will be gone for a very short time, during which he will combine business with pleasure.

Rev. W. B. Kapu, pastor of Hanalei church, Kauai, died at the Queen's hospital yesterday morning after a short illness. Deceased was 63 years of age and leaves two children. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

The pork butchers were interviewed by Dr. Monsarrat yesterday about changing the time of slaughtering hogs. Objection was made by the butchers, on the grounds that the pork would not keep, and the Chinese will not eat refrigerated pork.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper made an official call on the Adams yesterday. As this is not a saluting vessel, no powder and smoke honors were extended the Minister, but the warm welcome tendered to him fully made up for any deficiencies in the other respect.

Artist W. H. Hilliard will paint a large picture for presentation to the Kilohana Art League, subject to be chosen by a committee from that association. At the public exhibition last night Mr. Hilliard sold eight of his pictures. Three of those already sold will be sent away by the Alameda today.

Police Court News.

The case of L. V. Redpath for embezzlement took up the greater part of the morning. George Paris, B. H. Phillips, F. M. Starky, H. R. Hitchcock and W. J. Sheldon were the witnesses examined. Defendant committed for trial to the Circuit Court.

The case of Pat Curtis came up for conclusion. Deputy Sheriff Sheldon was the only witness left. Motion to discharge denied. Defendant found guilty of being an accessory and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

Kalele, a native woman, was fined \$2 and costs for being drunk. She said she had gone over to Oahu jail Wednesday to find out when her husband would be freed from his present job of cracking stones, but unfortunately the liquor which she had drunk during the afternoon got the best of her and she slept by the wayside on a hard bench. An officer found her and conducted her to the police station in the same condition.

Hui Manawalea Funds Divided.

A meeting of the Hui Manawalea Society of the Aloha Aina was held Monday noon. Secretary J. K. Kaula presided in the absence of the president, Mrs. Nawahi.

The executive committee reported \$100 left from funds used to support the families of royalists imprisoned in Oahu jail. Now that all the men had been freed and could attend to the support of their families the obligations of the society were removed. The treasurer was instructed to hand \$50 of this sum to the Kapiolani Maternity Home and \$50 to the Hawaiian Relief Society.

NAMING ALLOWANCES.

Senate Gives Money to Whom Money Is Due.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION PASSED.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Says Cuts Will Be Made—Board of Education Gets Its New Officer, Also Some Sharp Criticism—Short Session, Etc.

Twelfth Day.

THURSDAY, March 5th.

The Senate had another day of small attendance. Vice President Kaibane presided in the absence of President Wilder. After the opening preliminary Senator Brown reported that the Senate Bill No. 4 has gone to the President for signature. The Finance Committee reported favorably on Dr. Rodgers' petition for back salary.

Amendments to the bill providing for the construction of streets in Hilo, were reported by the Committee on Public Lands.

Senator Lyman gave notice of a bill for acquiring and reserving lands in Hilo for public use.

The various committee reports were tabled to be considered with the bills to which they related and the Appropriation Bill was taken up under the order of the day.

The report of the committee on the Kaula pension of \$4000 was accepted and the item passed without opposition. Senator McCandless also asked for a pension of \$400 for Olaf Evanson who suffered permanent injury while in the service of the Government. This was not granted.

The appropriation for the military of \$138,000 then came up. The Military Committee favored the item as in the bill.

Military Appropriations.

Senator Brown said he thought the military item was altogether too large. About \$200,000 was going to the support of the military. The income of the country was \$1,700,000. With the support of the military, lepers and police we expend almost one-half the income. I may be wrong, but I believe the country has reached a condition where we can do away with one-half the amount for military.

Minister Damon hoped that before the item was put to a vote each member would take care to examine carefully into the matter. The sum was largely anticipatory. "We do not need it now and may not need it," he hoped for a special committee to further examine into the conditions and needs of the military.

Senator McCandless said: "My idea is that so long as we have the military we have no need for it, but if we do away with it we shall need it right away. In my opinion we need the military as much now as we ever did. We shall always need the military until we have a change of flag in this country."

Following this Mr. McCandless read the detailed report of the pay roll at the headquarters as follows:

Colonel	\$ 250
Lieutenant-Colonel	50
Major	50
Surgeon	50
Acting Quarter-Master	100
Commissary Sergeant	75
Ordnance Sergeant	70
Sergeant Major	60
Drum-Major	30
One Japanese	15
Total for headquarters	\$ 750
Two captains	300
Two first lieutenants	250
Two second lieutenants	282
Two first sergeants	120
Eight duty sergeants	400
Twelve corporals	540
Three musicians	128
Forty-four privates at \$30	1320
Thirty-one privates at \$35	1085
Clothing allowance	275
Cooks, waiters, etc.	370
Total two regular companies	\$5012
Total for all	5762

Senator McCandless moved that the report of the Military Committee be adopted. Senator Wright supported the motion. He had interviewed the Minister of Foreign Affairs and believed the appropriation had been made as small as possible. Minister Cooper said he did not intend to argue on a question of policy as to keeping the military. If the representatives of the people believed in waging out the military, it was for them to say. On taking office he had found certain conditions and had endeavored to cut down the expenses at every point, without decreasing the efficiency of the force. He hoped the Senate would have confidence in the responsibility of the Executive. The appropriation might be made but it need not be expended.

Senator Waterhouse believed the Senate had perfect confidence in the Executive and the money would not be expended unless necessary. He supported the appropriation of \$138,000.

Senator Brown said what he wanted to know was whether the expense of the military was as small as possible. He believed the military should be maintained, but the expense should be cut down to the smallest possible figure.

"We want roads, bridges and schools," said Mr. Brown. On hearing this a smile swept over the faces of Col. Spaulding and the Hilo contingent who were occupying visitors' seats. They claim they are safe enough without military.

Minister Damon stated that when the Minister of Foreign Affairs came into office he was imbued with the idea of cutting down the military and

Midsummer Honors



From the

Midwinter Fair.

California, in her golden prime, never before achieved so grand a triumph as at the Midwinter Fair just closed. Among the honors conferred at the fair was bestowal of the highest award including gold medal, on

Dr. Price's Baking Powder

As at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the award to Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder at San Francisco, was for highest quality, demonstrated by expert analysis, under direction of U. S. Government Chemists. The requisites, in each instance, were superiority in leavening power, perfect purity of constituents, uniformity and wholesomeness. Dr. Price's is thus confirmed and permanently established as positively the

Best Baking Powder Ever Made.

LEWIS & CO., AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

had made a great many moves in that direction. He had not done as much as he wanted to, but Mr. Damon felt the Senators were safe in leaving the matter of reduction in Minister Cooper's hands. The Minister of Finance, replying to a statement made by Senator McCandless, said he wished to refute the idea that the Government depended on the military for its support. An improved administration resulting from an improved system of government was the corner stone of confidence.

Senator McCandless' motion to accept the report was finally carried and the military item passed at \$138,000. Senator Brown declined to vote, all others in favor.

The report of the Committee on Commerce, recommending the appropriation for pilotage as in the bill was also accepted and the item passed.

Board of Education.

On motion of Senator Brown the appropriations for the Board of Education were taken up item by item.

The salary of deputy inspector for Honolulu passed at \$3800 as in the bill. The salary of the secretary gave rise to considerable discussion. Senator Brown wanted the salary to remain at \$3000 as in the bill. Senator McCandless championed the report of the committee favoring a salary of \$3600. The latter was carried. Senators Brown, Horner, Lyman and Hocking voted against the increase of salary. Salary of messenger and book clerk passed at \$1200.

When the item of \$360,000 for support of English, Hawaiian and Common school pay roll came up, several members of the Senate gave expression to their views on the methods of the Board of Education in spending money. The committee favored an increase to \$384,000.

Minister Damon spoke at length of the necessity of a graded system for payment among the teachers. There had been too much "Hallelujah and Mary that," a payment for persons and not grades. He believed the Board of Education should inaugurate a better system of grading teachers. A decrease in the money given would do a good deal toward accomplishing this work.

Senator Brown said the Board of Education had been known as a Republic within a Republic, and he was inclined to offer a rider to the bill that none of the money be paid until the Board had taken steps to improve the system of grading its teachers. The item passed at \$380,000, as in the bill. Additional support of English, Hawaiian and common schools for year 1897, \$12,000; passed. These appropriations are made on condition that all receipts of the Board are paid into the Treasury as Government realizations. Salaries of school agents \$4500; passed.

The "pay of assistants" at the Insane Asylum passed at \$21,984, as recommended by the committee.

Forests and Nurseries.

Appropriations under forests and nurseries were taken up item. Senators Brown and McCandless opposed the increase of Commissioner Marsden's salary. The item finally passed as in the bill, \$4800. Pay of Professor Koebele, \$5000, passed without opposition. Pay of the gardener, nursery, \$2040, passed. Pay of Makiki forester, \$1500, passed. Pay of laborers, Makiki, \$1800, passed. Pay of laborers, nursery, \$1080, passed.

The Appropriation Bill was referred to the Committee on Enrollment and Revision, and will pass the final reading Friday.

Senate Bill No. 8, making appropriations from current receipts, was put on the order of the day for Friday and the Senators adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Richards reported for a committee on passed bills that Senate bill No. 7, had been presented to the President for consideration.

Rep. Bond begged to present the following resolution which, on account of its having been written in pencil, had been declared out of order on the previous day.

Whereas: During the existence of the Advisory Council, a resolution was passed by that body abolishing the prefixing of any official titles to the names of the Cabinet ministers, or even to the President of our Republic, excepting those which indicate their respective official positions; and that resolution still remains in force; and

Whereas: Members of the House of Representatives wishing to address communications to any of the aforesaid higher officials of the Government find themselves in an embarrassing and unpleasant position on account of the aforesaid resolution so long as they themselves continue by custom to be addressed as "Honorable," (therefore be it

Resolved: That the aforesaid title as applied to members of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby abolished, and that the only title by which they shall be addressed shall be that of Representatives.

In support of his resolution Rep. Bond said that, since the resolution did not wait the titles as he had tried to make clear, applied to them, it would seem a matter of discourtesy on the part of the House if they did not take action on the matter.

Rep. Winstoun thought that the application of the titles suggested in the resolution were perfectly fit and proper and their use should be continued. There was nothing legal in the matter at all.

Rep. Richards moved to postpone the resolution.

Rep. Kamaooha suggested that no one had seconded the motion.

Rep. Hanuua said he had become so used to applying the titles that he couldn't very well break off. If the resolution carried then he was sure he would find himself transgressing the rules at every step. Finally the matter would become so bad that a law would have to be passed making it a crime punishable by a heavy fine for any member to say "honorable."

No second being forthcoming, the resolution was dropped.

A communication from the Judiciary Department announced the transmission to the House of copies of the report of the Chief Justice.

Rep. Hanuua moved for adjournment, and Robertson that the day be made a holiday.

The two motions being identical, the former was carried unanimously. House adjourned at 10:25.

HIS ATTACK A FAILURE.

William Holt Aldrich Still Out in the Cold.

OAKLAND, Feb. 24.—William Holt Aldrich, who sought to break the trust established by the will of his father, William A. Aldrich, did not appear in court today to oppose the settlement of the account of the Trustees.

Judge Greene overruled all the points made by the attorneys in behalf of William Holt Aldrich two weeks ago. This setback to the son's contention left the way open to attack the Trustees' account. Mr. Aldrich, however, appears to have abandoned his line of attack. Neither in person nor by counsel did he make any objection to the account when it came up before Judge Ogden today. The latter ordered the account settled as presented by the Trustees of William A. Aldrich's estate. They were also authorized to pay some assessments on mining stock held under the trust if they deem it good policy to do so.

The estate now stands precisely as before the attack made by William Holt Aldrich. His children will get the income designated when it becomes due, as provided in the trust. Otherwise the affairs of the estate will, as in the past, be conducted by the Trustees.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.), Feb. 23.—Pom Kwang Son, the new Korean minister, accompanied by his secretary, Bong Sun Pak, arrived in Washington this afternoon, forty-seven days after leaving Seoul.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

THE RIO DE JANEIRO.

Conflicting Rumors Regarding her Return.

Nearly a Million in specie on Board. Danger in Going Ahead. Interview With First Officer.

For forty-eight hours past there have been rumors concerning what seemed to be the mysterious turning back of the Rio de Janeiro and beginning a voyage of 2200 miles when their nearest port was 900 miles less.

The fact that the officers of the steamer told a perfectly straight story convinced the skeptics that there was something very wrong in the whole affair.

Chief Officer Robinson was seen yesterday by an ADVERTISER reporter and questioned regarding the rumors. He showed no hesitation whatever in giving an account of the voyage and supporting his statement with his official log.

"We were just 1300 miles from Yokohama," said Mr. Robinson "when the captain decided to return. We had experienced bad weather for a number of days, and the force of the wind registered six, seven, eight, and as high as nine. When you consider that a hurricane is reckoned as ten you will understand the kind of weather we had."

"Sixteen days out from San Francisco, the day we were actually due in Yokohama we consumed fifty-six tons of coal and made sixty-two miles. At this rate every particle of our fuel would have been exhausted, had we continued, and we would have been miles away from port with winds and currents against us while in going toward Honolulu we would have both in our favor. It was only after mature deliberation and after a thorough canvass of the situation that the steamer was turned about."

"The result was satisfactory to every one," continued Mr. Robinson, "as we had wind and currents with us and made 200 miles on the consumption of fourteen tons of coal. If the current had not been with us we could not have done this."

"Is there any truth that you have considerable specie on board?" was asked.

"Yes indeed!" replied the chief officer; "a great deal of truth. We have nearly a million dollars in coin for China and Japan. And this fact will probably cause considerable uneasiness, apart from the fact that the vessel and cargo is valuable. But it is just such occurrences as this that should expedite the passage of a cable bill and the completion of the line. As it is there will be considerable uneasiness felt at our being nineteen days overdue; with a cable the anxiety would have ended ten days sooner."

AFFAIRS IN THE COLONIES.

Depression Everywhere General.

From Private Advices.

A letter received from a gentleman in Sydney by a party here, records the state of affairs there as being decidedly below what it should be. Following is an extract.

"The weather here is delightful, but New South Wales is in a condition of political unrest that threatens to be the death of the present free trade government. Boot and shoe factories, soap factories, cement factories and other industries are shutting down, owing to competition with England, Germany, United States and Japan."

"Australia is the cheapest place I know of to live in, a shilling meal here would cost three times as much in Honolulu. All the same there are 50,000 abled bodied men in the Colony who cannot find employment. There is no work here except in mining and wool raising."

And yet they talk about hard times in Honolulu.

The Shipment of Sugar.

The bag has displaced both the hogshead and the barrel in the shipment of refined and raw sugar. There was a time, not so very long ago, when such a thing as shipping sugar in anything but a stave-made vessel was unheard of, but now it is just the other way. The bag has become popular because it is cheaper, and continues to grow cheaper, while the wooden receptacles advance in price at about the same ratio. Even molasses has gone back on the stave, and that sticky commodity is being carried in bulk. Philadelphia Record.

Last season Dr. L. Hall, druggist of West Lafayette, Indiana, sold four gross of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says every bottle of it gave perfect satisfaction. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents H. I.

BY AUTHORITY.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The President has this day commissioned Mr. S. H. MAHUKA District Magistrate for the District of South Kohala, Hawaii, vice Mr. J. H. Kahookano, resigned.

GEO. C. POTTER,
Secretary Foreign Office,
4212 H. 1739-11

The following named gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences for the District of Ewa and Waiānā, Island of Oahu.

A. AHRENS,
JAMES T. CAMPBELL,
JOHN KAHOA.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 3, 1896.
1739-31

Mr. D. M. KAPALAU has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Koolāupoko, Island of Oahu, vice J. K. Kealo, deceased.

The Board now consists of:
F. Pahia, Chairman;
E. P. Aikue;
D. M. Kapalau.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 2, 1896.
1739-31

Mr. D. M. KAPALAU has this day been appointed a member of the Board of Fence Commissioners for the District of Koolāupoko, Island of Oahu, vice J. K. Kealo, deceased.

The Board now consists of:
H. C. Adama,
Wm. Heury,
D. M. Kapalau.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 2, 1896.
1739-31

W. W. GOODALE, Esq., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 2, 1896.
1739-31

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On SATURDAY, March 21st, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following pieces of land:

1—Lot in Waiānā, Oahu, containing 6 1-10 of an acre. Upset price, \$810.

2—Lot in Waiānā, Oahu, containing 44-100 of an acre. Upset price, \$100.

3—Lot at seashore, Waiānā, Oahu, at mouth of the river, containing 4 acres. Upset price, \$100.

The sale of Lot 3 is upon condition that purchaser will within one year from date of purchase, erect upon the land a building suitable for purpose of small hotel, to accommodate not less than twelve persons.

Plans showing above lands for sale may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, where further particulars may be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1735-1m

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, March 21, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following pieces of land:

Lot 1. Land at Kalihi, District of Kona, Oahu, being a portion of land of Kahauliki, makai of the Government road to Ewa, containing 4 2-10 acres. Upset price, \$2000.

Lot 2. Land in Maalo, District of Kaupō, Maui, containing 2 49-100 acres. Upset price, \$25.

Terms: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin.

Plans showing above lands for sale may be seen at Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, where further particulars may also be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1737-8t

POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1, Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day set apart an enclosure for the impounding of estrays in Makaweli, Kauai, on a piece of land owned by the Makaweli Plantation.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL Poundmaster to the above Pound in Makaweli, Kauai.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, February 29, 1896.
1737-31

CONGRESS TAKES HOLD

Dangers to American Manufacturers.

JAPAN IS MAKING INROADS.

The American Workman's Position.
Japanese Absorbing Industries. The
Relations Between Silver and Gold.
A Commission May Investigate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Representative Newlands of Nevada presented to the House today a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire what effect the difference of exchange between gold and silver standard countries has upon manufacturing industries. He followed with a speech on the same lines in which the subject of Japanese competition was treated at great length in a recent issue of the Chronicle. Newlands is said to believe that the only proper way to get at all the desirable facts in this matter and afford a basis for most profitable legislation will be through a commission to be sent, perhaps, to Japan. He is strongly desirous that Congress shall be put to touch with California sentiment in this matter through memorials and resolutions coming from business men.

"I wish to state that this resolution is prompted by the action of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, which in the resolutions passed called the attention of the country and of Congress to the invasion of manufactured products from Oriental countries, particularly Japan, and allied upon Congress to prevent this disastrous competition with American industries," said Mr. Newlands. "On the Pacific Coast we have felt the effects of various phases of the Oriental competition. At first the opposition of California to Chinese immigration was regarded as a coarse expression of race prejudice. Gradually the entire country came to the conclusion that race preservation demanded that legislation should be secured which would cut off the ruinous competition of Chinese labor in California and the adjacent States. We found there that whatever industry they attacked they absorbed. They attacked the industry of fruit culture, and absorbed it; they attacked the industry of cigar makers, and absorbed that. Wherever they attacked an industry they absolutely drove out the competition of American labor."

"If an article manufactured in Japan for \$12 in silver is sold in San Francisco for \$12 in gold the seller takes that \$12 in gold, turns it into \$24 in silver, pays the cost of production, \$12 in silver, pays the duty and freight, and has a profit of \$4 or \$5. There is the same competition with reference to matches, lamps, hats, brushes, rugs and other products of that country."

"The fall in exchange between silver and gold has thus resulted in doubling the efficiency of the cheap labor of silver standard countries in its competition with the labor of gold standard countries. We have a tariff wall which in a measure protects us from the cheaper labor of European gold standard countries, but no tariff wall can be made sufficiently high to keep out the products of silver standard countries as measured in gold. We are now feeling the competition of European countries. The competition of the Orient is about to attack our manufactured products, as it has for years attacked our agricultural products. I trust the Ways and Means Committee will devise legislation which will deprive that competition of half of its effectiveness."

ANOTHER CABLE COMPANY,
Scribner Trying to Outdo Spaulding on Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The proposition for a telegraphic cable between this country and Hawaii was again under consideration by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today, but final consideration was postponed in order to permit further communication with the companies which have made propositions looking to the construction of the cable line.

The committee has received a communication from President Scribner of the Pacific Cable Company, binding his company to build the proposed line to Hawaii within 18 months, after the passage of a bill granting a subsidy of \$150,000 a year for 20 years, and agreeing to extend to Japan and China within 18 months more time.

He also proposes other important modifications of the bill, which has been introduced in behalf of this organization. One of these is an undertaking to carry messages for the United States Government for all time and not to charge on private cablegrams to exceed 35 cents a word to Hawaii, and \$1.25 a word to China Japan.

The committee also took up the Pettigrew bill, providing for the extermination of the Behring Sea seals in case England refuses to submit further arbitration, but was unable to report it on account of the opposition of Senator Morgan, who contends that the regulations made by the Paris tribunal are sufficient to protect the seals if properly administered.

HOT AFTER JAPANESE.
Congress Will Look Into Oriental Competition Seriously.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The matter of devising some means to forestall the invasion of American

markets by Japanese manufacturers promises to become an important one in the present Congress. The speech made by Representative Newlands last Tuesday on this subject created no little interest, and copies of the Chronicle containing an extended exposure of the inroad made by the Japanese are in great demand. A strong effort will be made by the members of the California delegation, Representative Newlands and Congressmen from other Pacific Coast States to have Congress pass a law creating a commission to investigate this important question. Apropos of this discussion, Representative Johnson today introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, The invasion of the manufacturing field of the United States by goods manufactured in Japan is a great and growing menace to the manufacturing industries of the United States, by reason of the fact that, owing to the cheap labor used in Japan, it gives Japanese manufacturers an undue advantage over American manufacturers; and whereas this matter has been called to the attention of Congress by petition by the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California and the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, which, after full investigation and consideration, have reported that the cheap labor goods of Japan are rapidly coming into competition with American manufactured goods, to the injury of American manufactures, and have requested Congress to take action in the matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to investigate the question of Japanese manufactures and importations and export trade, and the effect their future development will have on the manufacturing field of the United States, and to report the result of their investigation by bill or otherwise."

In the Senate today Senator Hanbrough introduced the petition of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in behalf of a commission to investigate the question of Japanese manufactures, importations and export trade. Senator Kyle introduced a petition from the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California favoring the same commission.

JAMESON AND HIS MEN.

Hard Looking Lot Arrive Safely in England.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 23.—The British steamer Harlech Castle, from Port Natal January 28th, arrived here at 8:05 o'clock this morning, having on board 805 troops who took part in Jameson's raid into the Transvaal and who were compelled to surrender to the Boers. Shortly before 11:30 o'clock a tender went alongside the Harlech Castle. The troops were all clustered on the deck of the steamer and their transfer to the tender was quickly accomplished.

It was thought much enthusiasm would be displayed on their arrival here, as there is scarcely a doubt their raid, illegal though it was, caused much popular admiration in England. The fact did not bear out the expectations. There was no crowd present to witness the disembarkation from the tender and there was no cheering. They are a hardy looking lot of men. Their ages range from twenty to thirty-five years. Many of them belong to some of the best families in England, having gone to South Africa, where they could do work, which, had they done it here, would have caused them to be looked down upon by their acquaintances.

FUNERAL OF J. T. WATERHOUSE
A Large Number of Friends Pay Their Respects.

The funeral of the late John T. Waterhouse, which took place from the family residence, Nuuanu valley, yesterday afternoon, was one of the most largely attended witnessed in Honolulu for many years. Many of the prominent business men of the city, who had their places of business closed out of respect for the memory of the deceased, were in attendance.

After services at the house by Rev. D. P. Birnie, the coffin was carried to the veranda by eight stalwart policemen, where they were relieved by the following pallbearers, who conducted it to the hearse: Harry Waterhouse, Albert Waterhouse, Charles A. Rice, W. W. Dimond, W. H. Rice, A. B. Wood, D. W. Corbett and J. W. Jordan.

The body was interred in the family lot in Nuuanu cemetery after the usual services. Beautiful floral offerings, not a few of which were sent in by native friends, were strewn in profusion over the grave.

PUNAHOU FLASHES.

An Orchestra Formed—Other Items of Interest.

A Punahou orchestra has recently been formed and the students are fortunate in having for a leader, Professor Henri Berger.

The college glee club is doing good work under the direction of Professor Ingalls.

The new tennis courts are excellently made and are quite popular.

Archery has been introduced among the young ladies, and a dozen or more outfits have been purchased.

A part of the furniture of the new Punahou hall has already arrived and the remainder is on the way.

Considerable interest is manifested in gathering land shells and small parties of students with Professor Beckwith have been quite successful.

Superintendent Barwick has been occupied the past few weeks in planting palms and laying out new driveways.

HE TOOK THE CAKE.

Mr. Greer of Oakland Has a Birthday.

Among the passengers for Honolulu on the last voyage of the Australia was Robert Greer, the wealthy manufacturer of ammonia in Oakland. Mr. Greer's trip to the islands was one of pleasure and the trip and the pleasure gained when the vessel left the dock at San Francisco.

By the time the steamer had been out three days and the passengers had paid their respects to old Neptune, Mr. Greer was voted one of the most popular fellows on the ship. When three days out, Greer remembered that that particular day was one of the anniversaries of the most interesting events of his career—his birth.

His friends heard of it and wanted the day celebrated in a becoming manner, and decided to have the steward assist them by serving some extra delicacies, among which there was to be a cake. The order was given and at dinner the cake was brought to the table and a passenger in a becoming speech presented it to Greer and Tom James handed him a carver so that he could cut the morsel and divide it among the passengers.

Mr. Greer was non-plussed for the moment, but succeeded in expressing his thanks to the donors, and saying that the moment was a prouder and happier one to him than when he cut his first tooth. Then he proceeded to cut, first removing the handsome frosted decorations of flowers. Then he made a jab into the centre but met with resistance. He tried another place and attacked the side but met with defeat. Then he turned the cake around and tried the other side. He failed again and his face resembled that of the man who was carving his first turkey.

When he found there was no vulnerable point he gave it up and began whittling the icing off and found the carpenter had more to do with the building of the piece de resistance of the meal than the cook. Mr. Greer's cake was a handsomely decorated cheese box.

WHY NOT LIVE A CENTURY?

"In the coming time," said a famous English poet, "a man or woman eighty or one hundred years old will be more beautiful than the youth or maiden of twenty, as the ripe fruit is more beautiful and fragrant than the green. These ripe men and women will have no wrinkles on the brow, no grey hair, no bent and feeble bodies. On the contrary they will have perfect hearing, clear eyesight, sound teeth, elastic step, and mental vigor."

Does this sound absurd and impossible? Why should it? People over one hundred years old are frequently met with in these days, as they have been as far as human records go back. A man is of no real value until he is past fifty, when he has gained control of his passions and acquired some practical wisdom. After that he ought to have from fifty to seventy-five working years before him. Who so dies short of one hundred (say five or six) dies of his own folly or that of his ancestors. One chief thing, however, we must learn. What is it? Take an illustration, such as we see in multitude of us every day.

Mr. Richard Leggett of New Bolingbroke, near Boston, Lincolnshire, is a man now somewhat over seventy. He is a farmer, well-known and highly respected in his district. In the spring of 1891 he had an attack of influenza from which he never fully recovered. The severe symptoms passed away, of course, but he remained weak. No doubt food would have built him up, provided he could have eaten and digested it. Yet here was the trouble, his appetite was poor, and what little he took, seemed to act wrong with him. Instead of giving him strength it actually produced pain and distress in the sides, chest, and stomach.

Then again—which is a common experience—he would feel a craving for something to eat, yet on sitting down to a meal, in the hope to enjoy the stomachic, he would suddenly rebel against the proceeding, and he would turn from the table without having swallowed a mouthful.

Nothing could come of this but increasing weakness and it wasn't long before it was all he could do to summon strength to walk to the door to enjoy the stomachic, that to be sure, was not to be thought of. He had a doctor attending him, as we should expect. If the services of a learned medical man are ever needed they must be in such a case—when nature seems to be all broken up, and the machinery runs slow, as our family clocks do when we have forgotten to wind them at the usual hour.

Well, Mr. Leggett took the prescribed medicines, but got no better. He asked the doctor why that was and he appeared to be puzzled for an answer at first. Naturally enough a doctor doesn't like to admit that his medicines are doing no good, because he expects to be paid for them; and then there is his professional pride, besides. However he finally said, "If my medicines fail to make you better it is owing to your age." That idea was plain as a pike-staff, and if the patient had never got any better afterwards, why who could dispute what the doctor said? Nobody, of course. It would look just as though Mr. Leggett were really going to pieces from old age. But something subsequently happened which spoils that easy theory of the case. What it was he tells us in a letter dated February 3d, 1893.

"After doctoring several months without receiving any benefit, I determined to try Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. G. H. Hansen, Chemist, New Bolingbroke. After taking the syrup for a week I was much better. I had a good appetite, and what I ate digested and strengthened me, and by the time I had taken two bottles I was well and strong as ever. You may publish this statement if you think proper. (Signed) Richard Leggett."

So it proved, after all, that Mr. Leggett was not suffering from old age (at seventy), but from indigestion and dyspepsia. When Mother Siegel's great discovery reached that, he felt "well and strong as ever."

Now for the moral: It is not Father Time who mows people down thus early in life; it is the Demon of Dyspepsia. Keep him away, and—barring accidents—you may live a century.



The Secret of a Beautiful Skin

Soft white hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant hair with clean wholesome scalp is found in the perfect action of the PORES produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

*Sole greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British agent: J. Siegel & Co., Ltd., 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. 4. For Sale in U.S.A. by J. F. Hackfeld & Co., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A.

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WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial == Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

One of the Advantages

Which the tourist and others who are desirous of taking pictures of the scenery of the Hawaiian Islands have, is the nearness and easy accessibility to the most romantic and picturesque points.

ANOTHER OF THE ADVANTAGES

is that we keep constantly on hand a full stock of photographic supplies. For the holidays, we are offering you a camera called the

\$8.00 NO. 2 BULLET \$8.00
(LOADED.)

Measures 4 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches; makes a picture 3 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, and weighs loaded for 12 pictures, only 21 ounces. One button does it. The shutter is simplicity itself. To make a snap shot, slide the button to the left as far as it will go. This sets the shutter. Press the button down. This makes the exposure. There are no plugs or lens caps to lose, no extra levers, no complicated mechanism—one button does it all.

\$5.50 ALSO THE Pocket Kodak \$5.50

Is about as big as a well filled purse and weighs on y 5 ounces. Uses roll films 12 or 18 exposures. Both can be loaded at daylight. Perfect in workmanship. Rich and dainty in finish.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY.

For Twenty Years



We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations of these from Europe and America. Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as: Flannels, Cambrics, Cottons, Sheetings, Dress Goods, Tuckings, Regattas, Drills, Muscades, Serges, Flannels, etc.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and colored, Vests and Ties, etc. Suits, Vests, Flannels, etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Suits, Suits Linings, Suit Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Vests, Serge, Knitting, etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Glove, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture. Reebster & Sells Flannels, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers, and Mineral Waters. Oils and Fats, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wadding Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Ro fine lates Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, St. 4 Ralls (18 and 20) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fish Plates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

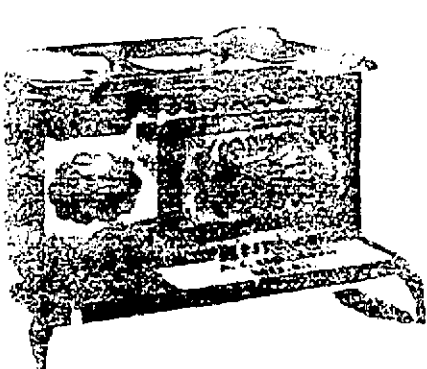
Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, etc. and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges,

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

Housekeeping Goods,

AND

KITCHEN UTENSILS.

Agate Ware, Rubber Hoos,

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PLUMBING,

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work.

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HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,

Steam Engines.

Boilers, Sugar Mills, Coolers, Brass and Lead Castings.

And Machinery of every description made to order. Particular attention paid to ship blacksmithing. Job work executed on the shortest notice.

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co., LIMITED.

Esplanade, corner Alani and Fort Streets.

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BEAVER SALOON,

Fort Street, opposite Winder & Co's.

H. J. NOTT, Proprietor.

First-class Lunches Served With Tea, Coffee, Soda Water, Ginger Ale, etc. Open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Smokers' Requisites a specialty.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company
1896.

Steamship "Kinau,"
CLARKE, Commander,
Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a m.,
touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and
Makani the same day; Maui (Kona), Kawai-
hae and Laupahoehoe the following day
arriving at Hilo the same evening.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

Friday	" 31
Tuesday	Feb. 11

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukoua and Kawaihai same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

Friday	Feb. 8
Tuesday	" 18
Friday	" 28
Tuesday	Mar. 10
Friday	" 20
Tuesday	" 31

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-Trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.00.

Steamship "Clandine"

CAMERON, Commander.
Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamao and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.
Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, on second trip of each month.
No Freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

Changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

or Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.
C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Supt.
Honolulu, H. I., January 1, 1895.

NOTICE.

FROM DATE BELOW I WILL NOT BE responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written order.
C. MEINECKE.
Waiohinu, Kau, February 20, 1896.
1737 3/4

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hawaiian Fruit and Cane Company will be held at the office of John Richardson, Wailuku, Maui, on Saturday, the 7th day of March, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

A. N. KEPOKAI,
Secretary H. F. & T. Co.
Wailuku, Maui, February 13, 1896.
1731-3wa

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THIS day been duly appointed by A. Perry, second Judge of the Circuit Court of the first Circuit, administrator of the estate of Samuel Kamaka of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said Samuel Kamaka, deceased, to present their claims duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, whether such claims be secured by mortgage or not, to the undersigned at the office of J. Alfred Magoon, next to the postoffice, in Honolulu, within six months from the date of this notice or they shall be forever barred.

P. A. E. KAMAKA,
Administrator of the Estate of Samuel
Kamaka.
Dated Honolulu, February 11, 1896.
153-4wa

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day been duly appointed administrator of the Estate of C. H. Berthelmann of Mila, Island of Kauai, via W. C. Smith, resigned, and as sole guardian of minors, hereby give notice to all concerned that I will not hold myself

name of said estate nor in the names
of the minor children, without my written
orders. REV. SYLVESTER,
Administrator and Guardian of Minors.
Lihue, January 23, 1896.
1728-12t

Estate of Mary Winter Foster,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the above Estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at 12 Merchant street, Honolulu, within six months from date.

WILLIAM FOSTER,
Executor of Estate of Mary White Foster,
Honolulu, February 4, 1896. 1732-4a

ALL PERSONS NOT HAVING a business to transact with the Humnula Sheep Station Company are forbidden to travel over the road or trails on the lands controlled by said company without previously obtaining permits. Large flocks on the land will be destroyed, and bands of animals be allowed to pass over the lands.

HUMNULA SHEEP STATION COMPANY
helsinki April 20, 1935.